DEVLIE & JESSUP. Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassus et.
It is sometimes wise to take the advise of an advertisement.

SCHMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.

ROCKY MOLEVAIN SILVERY DEAVER HAT.

Also, a paint cree Castor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and wurn by the best class womens each successive a soon of its introduction by es. In the Ruffing Department, (known as Soft Hatting,) will be displayed the skill and taste of our FERRILL PARKETS PARKITANT,

whose infinitelle productions, rock with per Baltin, together with selections from our own Male Shope, will retuler our large and varied assortiment complete.

LERRY & Co., Aster House, Broadway.

UNDRESS SUMMER HATS AT GENIN'S .- The UNDRESS SUMMER HATE AT GENIN'S.—The Summer season of 1850 is suppressed that the Summer than twenty verifies of Frier Hats, soft and had are more than twenty verifies of Frier Hats, onto and have more than twenty verifies of the summer that and the summer that and the summer that the summer that the summer that the summer that and the summer that at the summer that and the summer that at the summer that at

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 GENTLEMEN S STANDARD IN the public Nessaulet, invites the attention of his castemers and the public to his large and warled assortment of Hars, consisting in part of the Standard Drah Beaver Hat, Beaver Fest Hats of Peris and the Standard Brah Beaver Hat, The server fest Hats of Peris been manufactured. The perfection of comfurt and convenience, with the usual variety of Straw Gooks.

Histo, No. 49 Nassan-St. 4.

GENIN'S LEADING DRESS STYLE for the Sumis the most charte, distinged and elegant specimen of a liar produced in this country. It has the merit of perfect originately a happy combination of the richest dral Beaver the finest white Felt. In point of delicacy, beauty, light shape and aris certale appearance, it stands spart from all cities. There is nothing illust "before the people," GENIN, No. 214 Breadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA being deforms for a short period, all gentlemen are reminded that beautiful covering for the head, in the form of every variety that, is to be obtained at either of Rappeary & Leasu's sto No. 5 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sta.

SELLING OFF AT A PROPET. - KNOX, satisfied that his customers are sensible enough to suppose that he is engage in the manufacture and sale of HATS to the purpose of ming a living, begs leave to asser them the he is efficiently his procedually and distingue Summus HATS, at a trill above out. Gail and make your elections at No. 125 Factor-st., or No. hid finedway.

BEERE & Co.'s assortment of SUMMER HATS for gentlemen is now compliste, comprising a variety of the in desirable styles and faintee. Their Rocky Mountain is Beaver Hat this season is extremely light and elegant. There also just received from Paris a large assertment of fine light French Beaver Fail Lians of the choicest styles and col. No. 158 Breadway.

KELLOGG'S assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentiemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the mest desirable styles and fabrics. Also, Ladles' and Children's STRAW Goods, Schouffel secondard. Call at the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-et. J. W. Kellong,

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECENTLY OF THE FIRM THE UNDERFIGNED, RECEIVED of Clothing would respectfully apprise the former customers of that establishment that he has retired from the business on his own account at aken charge of the level Chordina department in example Bazasa, No. 513 Broadway. Having he business of the cutting and manufactured to the cutting and manufacture to the cutting and manufacture to the chord of the business of the

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE. -No. 653 Broadway, FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.—No. 653 Broadway, New-York, is full of good from Cuiva, Jaraa and isora, which embrace Novalatits and Driess Goods, which are only to be found at the above each shighment. Secratcher, Concen, Pearleyes, Saffar, lake, Scarfa and Shawle from 45 to 4826. Sears, Handkert left, Dressee, &c., manufactured from the fiber ability of the Pinespple, handsomer and more durable than Silk, Fashionable Boutches made of the earne can be washed and remodeled to said the taste and worn for years.
Also, thousands of Eaw'ern (Aelastic) articles, well worth of the attention of all. Milliners will be emplied per until with samples of the Pinespple, or can have Pattern Bonners of the latest fashion, black and colored, sent by express to any part of the centre.

f the country.

P. S.—India China in sets and single pieces, Vases, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION-Sepercent less than cost of importation. Gold Border Educated and Thansparear Without Shades, Parer Handings, Gilt Cornices, and Upringstry Goods, at Inde prices. W. O. Jenes, Nos. 456 and 450 Pearlest., New-York.

GOOD BOOTS.-The BOOTS and SHOES manufac tored by Watkins, No. 114 Fulson et., are not only handsome but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheepest, and this is one of the best reasons why these who want tenlig good Boots should buy at Watina's.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab Behment, No. 231 Broadway, 3d door above the Astar House, as more their repaid for the trouble of ascending she flight of statis the selections made from the large s ock of provability to best Ready-made Carments to be procured, attes of which at being made at wholessic prices. Whs. T. Arsiko's,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Cothing.

MILLER'S LADIES' FRENCH SHOE STORE, NO. IM Canalyst.—Lightness, elegance and beaut ful workmanship are the chiracteristics of French Gallers, Shoes and Stipper Miller's Store is furnished with a choice variety of fashiously articles for summor wear, both for lades and mises, and we have beaut everal belies of taste commerchila the very bourplay for obtaining a cheap and exquisite Shoe is at Miller & Co. 5, No. 134 Canalest.

NOTA BENE.-Complete ZEPHYR CASSIMERE Surrs \$10; extra experime blue Dress Coats \$15; an invariant stock of Summer Clothing at our usual price—that is 50 per cent below the market rates. Evana's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 63 and 68 Failton-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!

4:00,000

worth of splenoid Carpets at Hirsan Anderson's

Ten Specious Salestoons.

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No. 90 Bowes, who harders.

Product Velver Carpets, 10, 11) and 12 per yard.

English Tapishay Carpets, 10, 11) and 12 per yard.

English Transfer to Carpets, 7, 80 and 90 per yard.

English Ingrain Carpets, 31, 4, 4, 6 and 5; per yard.

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Gold Window Shades, #3, \$4 and \$6 per pair.

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CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS.
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASE. J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st -English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and lograin Carper's, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths, from 5 to 34 ft. wide; Lace Cartains, Drapery Mus-lins, Oil Cornices, Window Shudes, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Vesey-at, two firms lost their books and papers, for want of RICH & Co.'s SALMANDER SATES, WILDRE'S PATENT. For evidence see the following certificate of Gro. W. Wright, Esq.

MICH & CO.'S ALLAMANIA CAPES.

who had wisely provided himself with one:

West-York, May 10, 1255.

Mesca. Stears & Marvis-Gest-S. This morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Versy-st., was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the second floor stood one of Rich & Co.'S Salamander Safes, Willber's Patient, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good confliction.

The Safe was soverely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.

cellar.

With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safee,
With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safee,
I am, truly yours,
These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock,
and for sale by
Nos. 144 and 146 Water etc.,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water etc.,
Wilder's Patenta.

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE

WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The largest assertment of cele-brated Plance and all kinds of Music Marchanouse in the United States. The public is aware that this house has, in op-position to the combination, adopted the reduced prices, and that Plances Mattoptons, and Music can be had of Mr. Wa-vers at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. Now Plances to rout. MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-

MILIOPEUSS.

PHOOS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first preinfurn at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Breadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal HOBACC WATERS. FOR COUNTRY HOUSES .- We have a large quantity of whice Parkers Chika Dixmes Sets, of shapes that we wast to retire for new horms now in transit from France, the we will sell for less than importation cost. Also every description of Chamber Toilet-Ware at correspondingly low prices, Marble Stores Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

C. R. MILLER & Co.'s REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND PROPERTY EXCHANGE—All descriptions of Property Real Estate, Stocks, Merchandles, &c. exchanged and sold a auction or private rale. Office No. 195 Broadway, con. Day-st

To Lit.—The store occupied for so many years by Krox." the batter," a No. 112 mintened, will be Lett to a good and responsible tendent. Hatters need not apply as Pit the Intention of the proposition to concer of Brandway and Patrons content of feels abundantly capable of applying bis customers which is feels abundantly capable of applying bis customers which is feels abundantly capable of applying bis customers which is feels abundantly capable of supplying bis customers which is feels abundantly of the confection of the best quality and as the lowest price. For a service, Bookseller or Confectioner his stand would prove unaxiseptionable.

Pianos at less prices than ever; great bargains in Second-Hand Pianos; some nearly new will be seld vary low; I fine Rosewood, I at \$4.00, I at \$4.00; I at \$4.00;

How boldly counterfeits so on!
You'd think to rars from Washington
My prime certificates were seet
By Mi lard Fillmore, President.
Who was the medal beyon! e-mpetition
It was E. LYON, whose Pills and Magnerice
It was E. LYON, whose Pills and Magnerice

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH a Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for the patent Radical cure Trues. References as to its superi-rofs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Caro

NEW-YORK WEI'KLY TRIBUNE for May 26 Circulation, over 129,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

CHE NEW-YORK WEEKLY IRISENSE

ck contains the following:

1.The Chie Exercise No Pallatives will do; Is Mr. Fillmore a K. N. Forence Nightingsley Kanese; Blind Lewters Fish for Fad, Bas Hahrt.

11. EUROPE REVISITED—No. 141. France under the Empire; 1 start from Horses Gradley.

111. THE PROBLEMITORY LIQUOR LAW: Is it Constitutional How should it be Enforced Optains of Startlenal How should it be Enforced Optains of

discount relations to the control of the control of the control of the steamships Baltic and America; outsides fighting at Sevanopol; Partial Success of

the Ailles.

V..THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Correspondent, A. P. C., describing the principal events

respondent, A. F. C., describing the principal events in Europe.

VII. PLANCE: Attempted Assistination of the European.

VII. PLANCE: Attempted Assistination of the European.

VIII. PLANCE: Attempted Plance of the European.

Conspiracy: Letter from George A. Park, Editor of The Perkellle Universe.

VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEER: Giving in a condensed and enospectors from the latest and most important enough the conspiration from the latest and most important enough the conspiration from the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City, United States and Mean have transpired in the City United States and Mean have been supported in the City of the Mammoth Cave; Letter from Bayard Tevilor.

X..FROM OHIO: Letter from a Correspondent at Cleve-XI..FROM MASSACHUSETTS: Letter from a Corre-

spendent at Bester.

XII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: A Long Look Ahead, by A.
S. Roej: A History of the Christian Church, by Dr.

XV. FAREDING FLECTION IN ORIO: Correct NV. FAREDINGN IN SEARCH OF DR. KANE. XVI. SISTER RUSE: (Continued.)
XVII. THE LATE: Theregiving C. SPAIN, SPAIN, UNG ELECTION IN OHIO: Correspond-

AVI., SISTER ROSE. (Continued.)
VIII., FOFTRY: "Thenbestving for Spring-IEX."
VIII., THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
XIX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
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Cotton, Grain, Cattle and other Markets, specially
reported for The Tribune.

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No. 104 Bowery.

Hostileve of every description.

ZEFRYR MERICS UNDER RESTS
for the warmwestler, very light and closic and universally
approved. Call and examine and closic and universally
Established in 1803. A. RANKIS & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

BARFGES, JACONETS, LAWNS at Columbian Hall,

SUMMER SEASON-1855.—A great innovation as been made upon old rules at the Ready-mad Cliothing Verchause of Rockess & Co., corner of Pation and Nassan-static case reads their styles for the Summer, they arounne that it case reads will be asked or accepted for any article, and may guarantee that such price shall be lower than that of such grades with the scholars are the fresheet in town. called cheep houses, while the fachious are the freshest in tow.

Being in constant communication with Paris, they have the

advantage of being able to produce everything new at

the saltest not ment, while their immense business canbles them tundersell inferior concerns with fewer facilities.

E. L. Rogers & Co.

SHES-SHES-SHES,-S. & M. E. TOWLE &

offer to-day:

500 pieces (anton Silks at 4) and 5', superior fabric.

500 pieces (lich Plaid and S riped Silks. 6 @ 2

200 pieces Rich Plaid and Striped Silks. 10 ergs.

500 pieces Rich Plaid and Striped Silks. 10 ergs.

500 pieces Rich Plaid Silks. 12 ergs.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 201 Grand-

Kin Gloves, Kin Gloves-Just received and for sale at a great socifice, 600 dozen Ladies' superior Paris made KID GLOVES; also a large lot of rich Syring Kresoss. E. H. LEADSEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root If you are sick, the probability is that the your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach cod dispepsia, inaquer, oppression in the disphram: june entirche, nutron, hodily weakness, dimness of sight, heart sife errs, dysentiery, and a legion of other termenting disc indigestion produces thin bound, and therefore destroy-tength and sign of the system. To restore the tone of omach and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all; or enting and dengerous companies, no hing is necessar; prisevering use of Hootland's Gramas Bitties, per the first Alexanor Fluidelphia. There is no abstate

WHO WILL SUFFER-When Dr. TOBIAS'S cele-VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure Chilera, Dysentery, Voniting, Rheumstiem, Swellings, Cuts, &c. I Depot No. 60 Courtlandt-st., New York, Sold by all

CRISTAUORO'S EXCELSION HAR DYE.—The six dries up or falls out under the effects of most coloring fluids. AISTAURO'S on the countrary promotes its growth and gives kinese to the filtres, on which it confers the richest challes of fack or livous. Manufactured, soon, and applied, No. 6 Astor HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -Purge the system at this

each with a few Doses of this wonderful mediate, so as to brity the bond, and give a heal by and vigorous tone to the liver of stomach, and thus remove at lingering signs of discase, old at the Manufacturies, 10 Malden-lane, New York, and 24 rand, Lendon, and by a l Druggists, at 25 cents, 624 cents, and 1 per boy. THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY for ASTHMA,

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE. Cary & Basiskin, Brockport, N. Y.
Abb by J. C. Cary i.
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A. W. FAEER'S LEAD PENCILS

MANUFACTURES DIFOT AT No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
Emericant Farer, sole Agent.

REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL,

Bhass Spaing Thusses,
To No. 1 Barday 41, comer Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, but grows weak from use. Six shys'
triel given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

New York Daily Cribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

Advertisements for The Trenting of Monday ought to be sent

Contrary to almost universal expectation, we this morning chronicle the defeat of the Know-Nothings in Virginia and the election of Heary A. Wise as Governor by a majority reported as high as ten thousand. This is a very remarkable result to fellow on the heels of the extravagant bragging of all the Know-Nothing organs not only in Virginia but throughout the country. Sam's godmother had dipped him in the Styx of Slavery and tried to pass him upon the Old Deminion as the invulnerable Achilles whose presence alone would insure victory to the South: but the cunning Paris of Accomac has hit him in the heel-the once-invincible hero is ignominiously overthrown, the charm is broken, the prestige of success is gone, and henceforth the name of Sam will carry no terror even to the most timorous and thin-skinned politicians. The "Third Degree members," who have so servilely bowed down to the Moloch of Slavery, must feel pretty keenly that thrift does not always follow fawning and that in this instance at least their voluntary abasement has not only been overlooked but most cruelly contemued. The effect of the news in Washington is said to have been wonderfully exhilirating. The President and his Cabinet were almost crazy with joy, and the Democracy at large were in perfect ecstaey. We give under our telegraphic head such of the figures as are known.

The Rev. Dr Pennington, a black man, ejected from a Sixth-av. car, as was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has determined to try the matter in the Superior Court, as appears by a card which he publishes to-day. He will have it tried simply on his legal rights as a man. The is a well-bred gentleman.

-The question whether colored persons are human beings, so far as railway cars and ombibusses are conce.ned, has already been decided in the affirmative, but we trust it will be settled by our higher Courts so as to remain settled. Even in the South, where they are prenounced "one degree above the brute" like dogs, they are admitted to travel; but here they appear to be neither human nor yet gently | are doctors, some lawyers, some planters, some |

brutal in the opinion of Ra Iroad Directors and some other authorities, and the Courts, therefore, should settle the matter. The opportunity new effers. It is important, for we learn from The Journal of Commerce that the professions of decters and teachers and a lasorts of intellectual pursuits are followed by these colored persons in Boston (and for Boston, New-York will read as well); so the question whether such learned heads covered with black skins and woolly bair should ride in the Sixth-av. cars is worthy of legal determination.

VALUE OF THE UNION TO THE SOUTH. The Charleston Standard, to whose argument

on the Kansas outrage we lately referred, has followed up that article with a series of essays on the value of the Union to the Southern States. It is needless for us to say to any one who knows that journal that these essays are distinguished for their ability as well as for their earnestness of conviction. But at the same time they display such an obvious and pitiable delusion on the subject of Slavery that the reader of them is lost in wonder at the fact that so much intellectual viger should be compatible with such childlike and obstinate credulity.

It is painful to see a fellow-creature submit his mind to his prejudices to such an extent as to blind him not only to the deductions of reason which are sometimes obscure to men really solicitous to know the truth), but to the plainest principles of science and the most flagrant demenstrations of fact. Yet we are forced to beheld a serry spectacle of this sort every time an intelligent person undertakes to excuse Slavery, As that anomalous and disgraceful institution has proved the evil of its effects in a thousand ways, through long centuries in which it has been permitted to exist, he who seeks to palliate or justify it has no new and untried experiment to defend, but an old, monstrous and many-headed abuse which has arrayed against it the accumulated practical experience of men, the generalizations of the soundest political wisdom and the sincerest feelings of religion. The difficulties of the position, therefore, are intrinsic, and can only be met, even for a transient success, by a rhetoric as brilliant as its logic would be necessarily defective.

We shall not, consequently, follow The Standard in all its tortuous and impracticable assumptions as to the propriety of Slavery, because we believe that the universal instincts of our race are opposed to a condition of things which subjects the welfare of thousands of human beings to the arbitrary will of one man; but its suggestions as to the ability of the South to maintain an independent Government, and a presperous state of society, we propose to consider. It argues that a duty of ten per cent on Southern imports would raise a revenue sufficient to support a Southern Republic, while the South, emancipated from its dependence upon the North, could maintain its own commerce, its own manufactures, and its own schools and colleges, as well as its own agriculture. As cotton feeds and clothes all the world, of course all the wealth of the world would flow into the peckets of the planters in return, provided they should once take the management of their affairs into their own hands. They would ship their staple directly to England; they would take pay in iron and other commodities which they cannot themselves produce; they would build their own railroads to connect their great commercial depots, and they would carry on their own factories to make their tow-cloths, their sheetings, their shoes and their hats.

What a pretty speculation! But alas, like so many other pretty speculations-the dream of Icarus, for instance, about flying to the sun, when he got the wax on his wings melted-it has one capital defect. Ships cannot be sailed, nor locomotives driven, nor spinning-jennies operated, without the labor of the human brain and hand. Now, who is going to do this labor for the South? Who is going to man her clippers, guide her express trains, construct her water-wheels and steam-engines, hammer her lapstenes, twist her ropes, boil up her old bones, put heads on her pins and sew on her buttons It is clear that Mr. Planter himself will not do it, because he has already as much as he can weeds, going to Congress, and perpetuating the variegated stock of his farm. It is also very clear that Sambo and Cuffee will not do it, for put Sambo on a ship and he will steer, supposing him capable of steering at all, straightway for the North Star, never to steer back again, while Cuffee would ride a locomotive, like a beggar on horseback, i. e. to the devil. On the other hand, if kept at home, and clapped into factories, they would lose all their ten toes and fingers in less than a week, supposing there was somebody to provide the factories first. In other words, slave labor is wholly unsuited, on an extensive scale, to any but agricultural industry and the simplest mechanical employment, while free-labor will not consent to occupy the same region with it, except for a short period, and on the most unequal terms. Either the one or the other must be driven out.

The alternative which the South prepares for herself, then, in her insane dreams of independence, is a complete subjection to the North by force of her own necessities, or a return to the condition of Brazil and the other South American nations who maintain a squalid and pinchbeck national existence by means of Slavery. It is utterly impossible for her or for any people to secure a sound and stable social state on the basis of so gross and indefensible a social wrong as Slavery. A transientand florid vigor, lasting for a few years is the utmost attainment that a scheme so redically rotten and vicious could expect. A man under a disease may put forth a spasmodic strength surpassing his normal strength, or a disjointed machine may whirl on with a velocity that might frighten its more regular action; and so nations under Slavery may reach a hot-house develorment which endures for a time, but which is as certain to collapse and decay as any other merely artificial product.

The greater part of the material successes which the South has thus far achieved have been owing mainly to the stimulus and men it has Dector received his diploma in Heidelberg, and | derived from the North. If you look into her counting-houses you will see that the man who has the pen behind his ear is from New-York or Boston; if you enter the railroad shop you will find that the engineer is either a Yankee or a Scotchman; her master mechanics bail from Lowell, Lawrence or Paterson, and the majority of her overseers even (we are sorry to say) were not born on the sunny side of the Blue Ridge. As for her own sons, on the other hand, some

escape the contagion and digrace of the disa- to be fully qualified for their duties. greeable state of things at home.

It is also to be remarked of the social life at material prosperity has advanced, or in other words just to the extent in which she has succeeded in introducing commerce and industry, the slave-system has decayed and the prejudices in favor of Slavery have been mitigated. In and around New-Orleans, Mobile, Savanuah and other cities the labor of the Irish and the Germans is fast supplanting that of the blacks in innumerable vocations, while the same is true of the northern parts of Georgia and of nearly all the frontier States, not excepting Virginia which derives so much of its subsistence from the breeding of slaves. The energy of the muscle, uncontrolled by the lash and stimulated into action by feelings which are peculiar to men, is superior to the energy of the mere brute muscle, while there is no comparisen to be drawn between the sagacity and intelligence of freedom and those of servitude. A free man is at any time and in almost every department of work, except the most menial and coarse, worth at least a half dozen slaves. What, then, would become of the South if she were left to rely wholly upon the labor of her negrees? Would not the little she has already accomplished be lost? Could she retain even the few white mechanics and functionaries who have been attracted thither by the prospect of higher pecuniary reward? Yet without these she cannot be more than a food and cotton producing nation almost wholly dependent upon other rations for every article of consumption seyond the simplest necessaries of life.

It is easy to make a calculation on paper that is the present estimated imports of South are \$170,000,000, a duty of ten per cent would yield a revenue of \$17,000,000, wherewith to support a new General Government; but it would not be easy to turn those imports away from New-York or Boston into Charleston or New-Orleans. It is easy to show how a direct trade with Europe would be the means of saving a large commercial profit now paid to Northern merchants, but it is not easy to divert those profits from their present channels into entirely new directions. A small river falling from the tops of the Alleghanies would be an inexhaustible source of water-power, but the trouble is to get the water up the hight. The harbor of New-York removed to Norfolk or Savangah would be an excellent thing for the Virginians or the Georgians, but who is able to take it to Norfolk or Savannah? It cannot be done by political revolutions, nor by newspaper leaders, nor even by act of Congress. A sound system of labor might improve the trade of both Norfolk and Savannah without injuring that of New-York, and an unsound system of labor might reduce New-York to what Norfolk and Savannah neware: but no human contrivance can render an unsound system a sound one, or derive from a moldy and worm-caten shoot the same fruit which it derives from a healthy and vigorous

The sad, the deplorable error of the South is that it does not, or rather will not, see how all its inferiority springs from this single carse of Slavery; and it may try to the end of time and it will not force the laws of nature and society into an approval of what nature and society utterly abhor and condemn. Did the man in the Table who tried to wash the black man white succeed? Has any child ever caught the end of the rainbow? Has ingenuity yet found the secret of perpetual motion? No! and neither will the South achieve a marked and eminent success in persuading the Great Author of All Truth that four millions of his human creatures this is precisely the experiment in which she is

tensciously engaged. Failing in this perpetually, the South charges sists upon the constant acquisition of new territory, and when the North refuses, blusters furiously about dissolving the Union. Discontented and restless at home, she seeks relief in quarrels abroad, regardless of the peaceful puruits and Christian convictions of the North, which more than once has saved her from external conflict, as it necessarily saves her from internal decay and dissolution. It is true that the North has reaped some small advantages from the charge, and has not been anxious to sever a tie in which both parties were benefitted, but the most enduring patience is sometimes outworn, as the strongest interests also often give way to stronger convictions of right. Let not those who not only consented to the Kansas iniquity, but who forced it upon the revolted North, forget that the force of insolence and outrage "can no further go!"

WOMEN PHYSICIANS. It is no longer doubtful whether Women can

study medicine and succeed in its practice among their own sex and children. Experi ments to this end have been tried, and under unfavorable auspices, and their results have uniformly proved most encouraging. The movement is a recent one, as will be seen by the following detriled account of the institutions which have been established for this purpose. During the brief period of six years this cause has made great progress. The best of men and the most excellent of women are its friends and patrons; the public press is almost unanimous in its favor: many medical journals and medical men are giving it their influence; legislative bodies have sanctioned it, and few persons now venture openly to oppose so reasonable and desirable an improvement in the condition of Women, and in the customs of society. All this too has resulted in spite of the prejudices and tenacity of custom, of many obstacles and powerful influences, and with limited pecuniary means which have been laboriously obtained. It will be seen that wherever women, well-

educated and truly fitted for the office of a physician, have entered upon its duties, a high and honorable position has been accorded to them, and they have at once commenced a remunerative practice. The pecuniary reward of their labors greatly exceeds the small compensation usually received by women of education and talent engaged in teaching and other accessible

emigrants to new cotton States, some blacklegs | naturally drawn a considerable number of in- | management made at that time when the standand some steamboat captains, but the larger | competent women into practice. But this cannumber of these who have any enterprise in | not be considered as unfavorable to the feminine them have moved to Illinois or Winconsin to celleges, for all their graduates are warranted

The institution in Boston was founded in 1818, and mainly through the efforts of Dr. Samuel the South that just in the degree in which her | Gregory, who from that time to the present his centinued to be its Secretary and principal Agent. In 1845-6 he commenced (with his brother, Mr. George Gregory) to write and publish pamphlets in favor of introducing women into the medical profession. In 1847-8 he advocated the measure in public lectures in Bosten, and announced the intention of starting a school for the purpose, which was accordingly commenced Nov. 1, 1848, with a class of twelve pupils-Dr. Enoch C. Rolfe being employed as lecturer-and it had a term of three mouths. Thus for three years the school was continued, having semi-annual terms of three months each, Dr. Rolfe being the chief instructor. At the opening of the seventh term, Dr. Wm. M. Cornell, who had frequently aided Dr. R., entered on his duties as associate lecturer. Including that term the course of lectures had been principally upon midwifery and female diseases, and the aggregate number of different pupils was about 60. But early in 1852 the operations of the school were greatly extended, and its name was then changed from the Boston Female Medical School, to that of the New-England Female Medical College, which it yet retains. The Directors provided for a full faculty, (engaging for a term several professors from the College in Philadelphia,) and made the course of education the same as in other medical colleges, extending over a period of three years. The session was made an annual one and extended to four menths; and it now commences on the 1st Wednesday of November. The regular fees are, to each of the six professors and the demonstrator, \$5, or \$35 in all; graduation \$20. The College is centrally located at No. 274 Washington-st. Its apparatus is pretty good, and was obtained from Paris. That part of it illustrating anatomy, etc., was procured by ten persons subscribing \$100 each, which is the largest donation (and almost the only one) that the College has ever received.

The whole number of young women who have attended the College since its commencement is over a hundred, who have come from all the New-England and several other States. The last class numbers twenty-eight, and there is a prospect of a large increase in future terms, though this is chiefly expected from the provision for forty State pupils. Most have confined their studies to departments of practice specially relating to their own sex and to children. Only six have completed the entire three years' course of study, including attendance on at least two full courses of lectures, and have thus graduated as regular physicians-four having received the degree of M. D. last Spring and two this year. This, however, speaks well for the high aims of the faculty, who propose to raise instead of lowering the standard of professional attainments, and will hereafter, so far as practicable, insist upon a complete medical education, even to practice midwifery. The amount of practice which the pupils of this College have severally obtained has generally been very encouraging.

The presperous condition of this college is mainly owing to the Female Medical Education Society, which was formed Nov. 23, 1848, immediately after the commencement of the first term of the school for the express purpose of maintaining it. This Society organized itself on a popular plan, granting membership, with some privileges, to any person contributing one dollar annually, and life-membership on completing the payment of twenty dollars. Commencing with six members, the number was increased to a thousand during the following year, and early in are not humans but only animals or things. Yet 1800, it petitioned the Legislature for incorporation. An act for this purpose was at first somewhat opposed in the Senate, but was passed without a dissenting voice in the House, and her losses upon the aggressions of the North and | was approved by Gov. Briggs April 30, 1850. At gets as mad as a piper when the North tells her | the close of that year about \$3,000 had been rethe plain truth on the subject. Compelled to ceived from members and tuition, and expended. remove perpetually from her exhausted fields- The total receipts of each succeeding year have attend to in keeping his five hundred acres clear of exhausted through a bad form of culture—she in- averaged about \$3,200, making \$16,000 in all ates, who, according to a newspaper of that which has been expended on the College, &c The present number of life-members is 160, among whom are many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of Boston and other parts of New-England. The last published list of annual members comprises some 1,500 names.

Until last year the Society had not received any appropriation from the Legislature, although its petitions for aid in 1851 and 1852 were strongly recommended by the Committees in printed reports, and the bills granting funds were only defeated by a small majority. In 1854 the Society again appealed for direct aid, and that having been declined it asked for \$1,000 yearly for five years, which was granted by the establishment of forty State scholarships at \$25 for each. The present Legislature has been more liberal, having lately passed a resolve granting \$10,000 (\$2,500 a year for four years, commencing next January) toward procuring an edifice, &c., provided that an equal sum be raised from other sources. The Society expect to fulfill that condition with a fair deree of promptness.

The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania was founded in 1849, principally through the exertions and influence of Wm. J. Mullen, Esq. The popularity attending its organization was such that, upon the presentation of a bare petition in 1850, the Legislature granted it a charter with all the privileges and powers possessed by any of the Medical Institutions in that State, although this was not done without some opposition by members and others. In Philadelphia, which is the medical metropolis of America and bounding with medical professors, it was not d flicult to secure a full and able Faculty. The first course of lectures was commenced in the Fall of 1850, and a regular Session has been held each year since. Its success has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The class has increased in number every year, as shown by the annexed table of bona fide students at each Session, which does not include a considerable number of ladies who were not regular students. The period to be occupied by the pext Session is also given, and the number regularly graduated as Doctors of Medicine:

The decrease in the number of graduates after vocations. The success of those deserving it has | the Third Session is owing to the change in the | repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and have no

ard of requirements for graduation was raised, and made equal to that of the University of Pennsylvania and other old and respectable Catleges. The requirements previously demanded were by no means easily attaload, but it was deemed advisable to make the change, to manne the complete education of graduates. Heaco, all who passed in the last two Sessions, as well as most of the other alumnze, are well qualified for practice. Yet, such is the demand for wemen-physicians, that some of these are doing more than their merit entitles them to do. Most have been very successful in obtaining practice, and are making money. The receipts of several for their first year's practice have been over \$1,000. Still, all are not in practice. Some are lecturing to popular audiences on Physiology and Hygiene. and have realized from \$50 to \$100 a week; others are still pursuing their studies. Of those who are married some have given up the professien, while others have an extensive practice. The classes have usually comprised both single and married ladies and some widows. Some have been almost too young for their studies, and but few were more than thirty-five years of age. They have generally been women of rare

excellence in all good qualities. The College now occupies the building No. 229 Arch-st., which is well adapted for its purpose, being retired, and free from annoyance; but when sufficient funds are obtained, a more suitable edifice will be erected. Two years since the Corporation appealed to the citizens of Philadelphia to raise a fund of \$50,000 for a permanent endowment, the erection of an elifice, and procuring apparatus, proposing that those contributing \$100 should be entitled to send one student to the lectures for one year, and if \$1,000, one student during their respotive lives; but we have not learned what amount was thus subscribed. The College is said to be already well supplied with the varied means required to illustrate the different branches of instruction, and is constantly receiving accessions; and in connection with it there is a general Dispensary and Clinic. The fees are-to each Professor, \$10; to the Demonstrator, \$5; Matriculation is \$5, and Graduation \$20.

Both of these Colleges are in prosperous condition, appearing to be favorably regarded by the profession and the public, and promise to be most useful means of benefiting the whole country. Requests for their alumnae to settle in different parts of the Union are frequently received by each, and it will be long before the supply can equal the demand. Hence, since it is also a fact that many young women who would gladly devote themselves to this avocation are now prevented by their inability to defray the exenses of education, it is evident that these Colleges should be so amply endowed that none who wish this instruction need be debarred by their limited means. Let philanthropic citizens consider that here is an excellent opportunity for doing great good. One hundred dollars given to a worthy woman to pay for her tuition at one of these Colleges would result in more benefit to the human race than \$10,000 given to support a missionary "at Boora-boola-gha." Even while pursuing her studies she would earn (as nearly all these students do) a considerable sum, and after graduation would not only realize from five to ten times as much as she could by teaching, but by disseminating throughout the better half of the community correct ideas and practices in the varied matters relating to its health would do incalculable good to both this and the next generation.

For the present these two Colleges are sufficient for the Eastern States, and it would be much better that they should be well established than that funds should be contributed to building up additional institutions. However, one is needed at the West, and should be at once established. Cincinnati would be the best place. Indeed we are informed that something has already been done there, viz: That at the Eclectic Medical Institute, of which Dr. J. R. Buckanan is the Dean, eighteen ladies attended lectures this Winter, four of whom have just graduated and thirteen last year. In Bloomington, Ill., a new medical institution was organized last Winter by Dr. Freese and his associplace, intend to admit young women as well as gentlemen students. At Geneva Medical College, N. Y., was graduated in 1847-8, the distinguished lady physician who was the first in the United States to take the regular degree of Doctor. At the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, another lady received her education, and graduated in 1852, and we learn that it now has a lady among its students, who having been also educated in medicine in Austria, of which she is a native, is further qualifying herself for usefulness. The Medical Faculty of Harvard decided to admit a lady pupil to the term of 1850-1, but her application was withdrawn, owing to the students' opinion of its impropriety, although they conceded that women should have special schools. The Ohio Female Medical Education Society was organized several years ago on a plan some what similar to that in Boston, but we are not aware what it has accomplished. In fine, this cause gives positive evidence of inherent merit. and ample encouragement to those who are engaged in promoting it.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE CRISIS. 1 There appears to be a disposition in some quarters to clear the ranks of the Democratic party of all who are opposed to Douglas & Co.'s plans to extend Slavery. To be deemed orthodox, men professing the Democratic creed are expected not only to swallow the Nebraska and Kansas bills, but they must favor the establishment of Slavery in those Territories; and if need be, they must sustain Stringfellow and his associates in their high-handed measures to couvert Kansas into a Slave State. In a word, they must lend themselves body and soul to the Slave Power, and obey its orders whatever they may be.

Now, there has been a time when this sort of dictation might possibly have been submitted to. Party men formerly took measures upon trust, took them as furnished by persons occupying a prominent position in public life. But all that is bravely changed. There is a disposition to examine political measures, to canvass the zets of public men. The rank and file have become, to a considerable extent independent, they do their own thinking and vote, as they should do, as their sense of

duty may dictate. It is too late in the day to make Pro-Slavery men of the entire body of the Democratic party. Thousands of its members were opposed to the